

# Kentucky

# Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 39. VOL. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1819.

[VOL. XXXIII.

TERMS OF THE  
Kentucky Gazette,  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,  
By NORVELL & CAVINS.

*Of the price to Subscribers, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, PAID IN ADVANCE, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year.*

*THE TERMS OF ADVERTISING in this paper, are, FIFTY CENTS for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.*

*All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.*

*All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.*

## NEW GOODS.

**Arcambal & Nouvel,**  
HAVE just received, and are now opening  
at their Store on Main-street, fronting  
the Old Market place,

**A handsome and general assortment of Spring and Summer Goods,**  
consisting of  
Elegant sprigged & Plain CANTON CRAPES,  
Black and assorted colors,  
Superb Thread Laces and Edgings  
Lace Shawls and Veils, black and White  
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and three-cornered Merino  
Shawls, assorted colors  
Prunelli and Morocco Shoes, with and without heels, black and assorted colors  
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls  
Lace Pillerines and Embroidered Trimmings  
Best quality black Double Leventine and Flowers

Do. do. Lestring and Mantua  
Do. Bombazini and Bombazets  
Figured Levantines and Sattins

6-4 black and white Silk Lace and 4-4 Crapes  
Plain and figured Ribbons and Gauzes  
Figured and plain Jackonet, Book, Mull and  
Leno Muslins

Cambrie and 6-4 Carlisle Ginghams

Pink cross-barred and Jaconett Shawls

Black and white Silk and Cotton Hose,

Corded Velvet and Velveteen

London Superfine and common CLOTHS and CASSIMERES

Blue, mixed and brown Cassinets

Stripe Jeans and Cotton Cassimeres

Super white and printed Marsilles and other Vestments

Steam Loom and Cambrie Shirtings

Irish Linens and Long Lawns

Russia, Bird-eye and Danack Diapers

Linen and cotton Checks

Light and Dark Calicos

Furniture and Cambrie Dimities

Black and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs

Company and Flag Bandanas

Buckskin, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves

Linen Cambrie and Cambrie Handk's

Domestic Cottons and Checks

Do. Stripes and Chambres

Do. Shirtings and Sheetings

Plain and Furniture Checks

A large quantity of excellent Tow Linen.

Also, a General assortment of GROCERIES.

Real French Brandy

Do. Madeira Wine

Very old Jamaica Spirits

Old Whisky

Loaf and Lump Sugar

Spices and Dye-stuffs in great variety

Together with a large quantity of Liverpool and Qneensware.

All of which they will sell very low for Cash.

They have also on Commission, Bakewell,

Page & Bakewell's

Common, Engraved and Cut Glassware,

by the Box, at Pittsburgh prices.

Likewise a large assortment open for the accommodation of private families, with Black Porter and Claret Bottles.

Hamilton's best Mocca Snuff, and Real Spanish Segars, at Philadelphia prices.

Lexington, July 9, 1819.—28

And a General Assortment of Hard Ware & Paper Hangings.

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.

Lexington, June 11, 1819.—24f

## NEW GOODS.

**GEORGE TROTTER & SON,**  
In addition to their former Importation last month,  
have received a further supply of

**ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,**  
For the Spring and Summer.

That the Philadelphia Markets afford which, having been purchased upon the most moderate terms, they are determined to sell extremely low for CASH in hand.

A PART OF THE ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

**DAMASK and plain Canton and Conchan Crapes, black, blue, crimson, pink, yellow, orange, lilac, drab and brown, Canton Crapé Shawls, and Scarfs of same colours.**

Thread and Silk Laces, Edgings & Insertings

Parsons and Umbrellas

Straw Bonnets and suitable Trimmings

Plain and figured Mill Mull and Jacksonet

Muslins 4-4 and 6-4 wide

Fine wide Muslins, white and pink stripe

Florence, Lestring & Levantine Silks, black and changeable colours

Yellow and blue Nankins

Blue and striped Cotton Cassimeres

Irish, Scotch, and Russia sheetings

German and Irish Linens

Steam Loom and New England Shirtings

Bob Tickings of every price and quality

Cloths and Cassimeres, well assorted

Blue, mixt and brown Gasinetts

Ladies' black and coloured Morocco Shoes &

Bootees, plain and figured, with and without heels

Low priced Hats

Elegant and common Knives and Forks

Plaid, striped and chambray Cottons

6-4 and 4-4 Linen and Cotton Checks

Liverpool China and common Ware, completely assorted

Flowered Paper by the piece, and in sets for rooms

And every other article in their line of business.

Lexington, June 21, 1819.—26f

Replevin Bonds.  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## NEW AND ELEGANT FANCY GOODS, Just Received at No. 1, Cheapside.

JAMES M. PIKE.

HAS the pleasure of informing the Ladies, he has received the most elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS,

That has been offered for sale in this town for the last two years,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

ELEGANT 8, 6 and 4 SCOLLUP RETICLES,

Superb Toilette Boxes and Toilet Cushions, in great variety of Patterns and Sizes,

MONTAIGNE BASKETS for the Toilette, extremely handsome,

A few pair very elegant SCREENS, FANCY BOXES, FRUIT, EMERY BOOKS &c.

The whole of the above superbly painted on Velvet and in a very superior style.

Likewise—PLAIN GOLD, STAMPED GOLD, EMBOSSED & MOROCCO PAPER, GOLD ORNAMENTS for various purposes, with a variety of other articles too numerous to particularize.

He hopes those he has mentioned will be sufficient inducement for the ladies to call and examine for themselves.

Also, received a few days since,

A few Bottles of the justly celebrated MACASSAR, and a few Bottles of the unadulterated RUSSIA OILS for the Hair.

All of which he is disposed to sell at a very small advance from prime cost.

Lexington, July—29f

## NEW GOODS.

Thompson & January,

HAVE just received and are now opening, at their store on Main-street, formerly occupied by TANDY & ALLEN, a general assortment, suitable for the present and ensuing season, consisting of

Black Canton Crapes

Fancy coloured ditto

Thread Laces and Lace Veils

Merino Shawls

Lace Pillerines and Handkerchiefs

Best doubled Levantines

" Senshaws and Florence

" Bombazines and Bombazets

Plain and figured Ribbons, assorted

Plain and figured Jackonet, Book, Mull and Leno Muslins

4-4 and 6-4 Cambrie, assorted

Do. do. Ginghams, assorted

White and coloured Cotton Socks, asst'd.

Black and white Silk Stockings and Socks

Do. Coloured and worsted ditto

Corded Velvet and Velveteen

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres

Blue, mixed and brown Cassinets

Stripe Jeans and Cotton Cassimeres

Super white and printed Marsilles and other

Vestments

Steam Loom and Cambrie Shirtings

Irish Linens and Long Lawns

Russia, Bird-eye and Danack Diapers

Linen and cotton Checks

Light and Dark Calicos

Furniture and Cambrie Dimities

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Likewise a large assortment open for the accommodation of private families, with Black Porter and Claret Bottles.

Hamilton's best Mocca Snuff, and Real Spanish Segars, at Philadelphia prices.

Lexington, July 9, 1819.—28

## Dancing Academy.

JOHN DARRAC,  
(Professor of Dancing.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that his

## Dancing School,

Will open on Friday the 20th instant, in the elegant room formerly of the Kentucky Hotel, which he is now preparing for that purpose, next door to Maj. Morrison's house.

Persons desirous of being instructed, are solicited to make immediate application to J. DARRAC, at the above place, or at Mr. Wickliffe's Inn.

Days of tuition, Friday and Saturday, every week. Number of lessons per quarter, thirty two.

# Kentucky Gazette

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

LEXINGTON: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24

"PRINCIPIA NON HOMINES."

We have copied into the Gazette, to day, an article from the National Intelligencer, "a paper printed at" Washington city, filled with "splenetic effusions," against us. It appears that Messrs. Gales and Seaton have taken it into high dudgeon, because we styled their's the "Court Paper." Now we declare it was not our intention to give offence.—We thought, and so do nine-tenths of the community, that the Editors of the Intelligencer plumed themselves upon the occupancy of what, in England, would be called the ministerial print. And why did we think so? Because there has not been a single cabinet act for twelve years, or more, nor a solitary cabinet sentiment, but what has met the prompt & decided approbation of their paper. With regard to congress, the editors mould their views to suit the president and his prime minister.

About the meeting of Mr. CLAY and the president at Harrodsburg, it is a matter of no very great concernment to the nation. We only mentioned, at a former time, the circumstance to shew that no hostility rankled in the bosoms of either of these gentlemen towards the other. But the Intelligencer wishes to hold out the idea that Mr. MONROE was constrained to friendly intercourse, because he could not refuse the civilities of Mr. CLAY. We just take occasion here to remark, that if any individual or individuals whatever, have represented to the Intelligencer, that Mr. CLAY's attentions were officiously obstructed, they have made an entire mistake—it would not do to say *wilful misrepresentation*. We pretty much expect that the advances came from the other quarter. However, be this as it may, Mr. CLAY is "too well bred a man" to importune the society of another, whose strongest claim to equality consists in elevation of office.

## OHIO vs. THE UNITED STATES.

It will be recollect'd, that last winter the state of Ohio passed a similar law, to that which our state enacted, imposing a tax on the branches of the United States bank, of 60,000 dollars. The operation of the Kentucky statute was suspended by an injunction granted by the federal circuit court at this place, in February last. Shortly afterwards, the decision of the supreme court of the U. States, in the case of McCulloh *vs.* The State of Maryland, put at rest the question, by denying that any state could impose a tax on the branches of the mother bank.

It seems, however, that the state of Ohio has not been willing to submit to the opinion of the highest judicial tribunal in the nation. Last week, under a warrant from the Auditor, the civil authority entered and occupied the branch of the United States Bank at Chillicothe, and took from its vaults upwards of \$120,000, the whole amount of the tax and costs due from both branches of that state—deposited it in another bank of the town, for the day—and on the succeeding day, wagoned the money to Columbus. These facts were officially received on Wednesday night.

It is certainly abhorrent to the feelings of every reflecting mind, that the national law, as declared by the supreme court, should be thus disregarded—and we know not what consequences the act may invite.

## YELLOW FEVER.

Our Natchez dates are up to the 7th inst. We are sorry to observe that the yellow fever has again made its appearance in that city. Several cases of a fatal nature had occurred, and many existed, the result of which was doubtful. The inhabitants were in a great state of alarm, and most of them had temporarily removed to the country.

In our last Southern papers nothing whatever is said concerning the occupation of Pensacola by a British force. It is presumed there is no foundation for the report that has been in circulation for some days past.

A second number of "ARISTIDES" on the propriety of a property law, will appear next week. We hope the utmost attention will be given by our readers to his sentiments.

## FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE. UNITED STATES BANK.

### NO. II.

TO THE HON. LANGDON CHEVES. SIR—I last week addressed a letter to Mr. CALHOUN, through the medium of the Gazette, on the subject of the institution over whic' you have been placed to preside, by the constituted authority of the government, for that purpose.—Should that paper be so fortunate as to meet your eye, you will have remarked that the lapse of time has required me to change my opinion on the subject of the policy of the United States Bank, an establishment which, I frankly declare, I once thought indispensable to the monied affairs of the Republic. I do not often suffer convictions to become deeply rooted in my mind, & then declare them to the world, without the most solemn deliberation. On the present subject, I have given the utmost consideration, which has been aided by observation, and a little experience in banking operations:—and I am free to aver, that I believe the liberties and happiness of this people demand some interposition, so as to check the monstrous strides to aristocratic monopoly, which this great monied corporation is daily making. The people of England justly complain of their miserable boroughmongering system of representation in parliament. The right of suffrage there, is a mere nominal thing—whose mutations accommodate themselves to gold & silver, pensions and places. The great mass of the subjects of the kingdom are deprived of the sacred enjoyment of their rights. But I am disposed to think that the Bank of the United States, ramified as it is through almost every state in the Union, will ere long become more rot-

ten and corrupt—and lead to consequences more dangerous in America—than Great Britain has ever yet witnessed from her Borough-mongers, wielded as they have been by her Liverpools—her Sidmouths—and her Castlereachs.

The mal-practices that occur in the mother bank are within your sphere of observation, and are made with the authority of your sanction. I had hoped when you received your present appointment, you would endeavor to fulfil the high expectations your country once entertained concerning your political worth. I mean the first year or two you represented, in part, South Carolina in congress. You afterwards chilled the blood that ran through the veins of your best friends: You unblushingly apostatised your political tenets: You became what, in common parlance, is called a *guid*: You literally became a *trimmer* between the two great parties. The republicans did not like to give you up—and the federalists, or rather tories, kept you in *close hug*. In this situation you were conducted to the presidency of one of the most vitiated monopolies in the Universe. How manly! How virtuous it would have been, in you, to have shewn that banks could be conducted on high and honorable principles. But, instead of that, you suffer yourself to be the High Priest and patron of *unprincipled swindlers*, and of a digested system of degenerate swindling.

Depravity of banking is not confined to Philadelphia—not confined to the mammoth monster of that city. But of this you need not be informed. You know that corruption exists in every branch in the Union: but you have not the patriotic firmness to acknowledge it officially—and to retire, in disgust, from the desperate station you now occupy. You have deputy presidents, rioting in all the splendid paraphernalia of superabundant wealth, who are opening the bowels of the earth, and issuing to the world its metallic stores; and whose apparent opulence is designed to aid in embellishing the proud Mississippi. Yet scrutinize the matter—examine where the funds come from for these purposes, and you will discover that some of your petty presidents are perfectly insolvent, and that the active capital they have employed, has been drawn from the vaults of the bank, without any other security than the names of endorsers who are as deep in the mud, as the principals are in the mire. Are proceedings like these correct? Are they compatible with the interests of the government or of the people?

Other classes of bank gentlemen occasionally receive the moderate accommodations of 3 and 4 thousand dollars, without having a cent's worth of property upon which to base a request for a loan. Would you believe that one cashier could get a sum of this amount from bank, with the mere endorsement of another, when if the proffered effects of both men were collected together, and vend'd at auction, their sale would not command money enough to pay one discount? Do not startle. I am not ignorant of the minutia of many transactions of a similar character. Even directors, when they sit in "dark divan," do not succeed in as much mystery as their dignified approach to the house of infamy induces many to believe. Evil deeds may be concealed for a while; but that stern and inflexible agent, TIME, will unravel them. Sin and iniquity will out sooner or later.

Setting aside the easy access of the officers of the bank to its coffers, how very easy is it for Directors, who are not punctilious as it regards principle, to cause their *immediate friends* to obtain loans, to the entire exclusion of honest and substantial men. In the lesser towns in the American community, you well know a variety of circumstances often combine to create party spirit. When, therefore, a majority of a directory are of particular tenets, and possess other asperities, how reasonable is it to expect they will indulge feeling in measuring out their power? It is not difficult to suppose a case of this kind—for you have appointed, with proper lights before your eyes, to one of the branch directories of this state a majority of men whom I would class among this description.

I spoke last week of new rules which were sometimes made to suit convenient bank purposes. This was not a chimera. In June or July last a rule was made here to require endorsers to become principals, and make their notes payable to "the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States!" I had thought this rule had tacked to it some kind of qualification;

but it seems I was mistaken—Because, since I commenced writing this letter, a gentleman of as high standing as any in Kentucky, and who had not been a defaulter, had a requisition made upon him to comply with the order of the board on this subject. Is not such a step an infringement upon all banking regulations? Is it not an outrage upon society? And were you not the person who projected it?

## EPAMINONDAS.

### FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

The Western Monitor of the 14th inst. contains a number of questions propounded by "An Enquirer," relating to Transylvania University.

The Editor of that paper states, that those queries were handed him for publication by gentlemen "who felt themselves aggrieved by the manner in which the old trustees of our University, and the whole presbyterian denomination, have been recently attacked in the public papers."

With the Editor of the Monitor, I have nothing to do. His former remarks on Aristides, and Philo Aristides, (whom he erroneously believes are the same person) were not seen, for some length of time after they made their appearance; and had they been read, a response would not have been given. I have neither the time, nor the ambition to seek a contest with the Editor of a newspaper. The talent for petty newspaper thrusting and criticism, is one which I do not possess, and indeed is not deemed enviable; and I beg pardon of the Editor of the Monitor even for this slight personal allusion.

The sentiments of Aristides, with regard to the presbyterian denomination, were prompted by the most lively indignation, at a dark and assassin-like attack, upon an institution of learning, which every good citizen should protect and vindicate. The falsehoods and slanders in the Chillicothe Weekly Recorder, which it is but too certain, flowed from the malevolence of a presbyterian minister, were calculated to cloud the growing hopes of an establishment, which is as important to the pecuniary interests of the town of Lexington, as it is endeared to the lovers of education and of literature. It was distinctly stated, that I took no part with Mr. Holley, as an individual. With pleasure it is perceived, that an unanimous opinion prevails, as to the writer in the Chillicothe Recorder. It is therefore deemed an useless consumption of time, to attempt to prove by an array of circumstances, that the production spoken of was an insidious and a base attack upon Transylvania University *itself*; and that Mr. Holley's name was only used as a decoy by which the boldness of the assault might be concealed. Upon that part of the subject, Aristides and the presbyterians will not quarrel.

I should the more willingly have presented myself again before the public, in answer to those aggrieved gentlemen whose sentiments are conveyed by "Enquirer," if they had disclaimed all connection with me writer in the Chillicothe Recorder, and had denounced him as a liar and a calumniator.

The only point of issue between those aggrieved gentlemen whose queries are proposed by "Enquirer," seems to be the manner in which Transylvania University was conducted while under the management of presbyterians, and the supposed attempt to insult and denounce a numerous and respectable religious denomination. The profound scheme devised and prosecuted, towards the monopoly of the professorships in the schools and universities of the United States, is not denied. It is not a subject of complaint against the sect alluded to, that their talents and ambition aspire to that object. The love of ascendency and domination is an inherent and powerful principle of action; and to censure those who possess and cherish it, would be arraigning the works of God. It is one of those stimulants which awakens enterprise and arouses genius. But while its enterprize redounds to purposes of utility and greatness, it is never more to be deplored and deprecated, than when it takes hold on the bosoms of bigoted and intolerant religious sects.

It is a common historic saying, that religious rulers make the most ruthless tyrants. It is contrary to the genius of freedom, which is alike our boast and happiness, that one religious party should hold the sceptre of power.

When, therefore, I see such a disposition or tendency, I shall feel it my duty to give the alarm, and throw my feeble opposition against those who assail the sacred ramparts of religious toleration.

The writer signed "Enquirer," attributes the procurement of Transylvania University, its endowment, and its present consequence and growth, to the presbyterians. The presbyterians seem to claim it as their offspring; and as the prejudiced parent still hopes that his sickly and stupid brat will unfold the man of greatness—so they have the temerity to assert, that before "the war, Transylvania University was as flourishing and the number of students as great as could have been expected when the internal policy and practical wisdom of the college are taken into view."

To ascribe the decline of the University to the war, is of a piece with the sentiments of its president during that period. Amid the almost unanimous shouts of joy in Lexington and the University, at the declaration of war, that president would have damp'd the ardent patriotism of the youth, by trampling under foot the paper announcing that intelligence; by declaiming from the pulpit its injustice, and by predicting the curse of Heaven upon its prosecution;

It is a well known fact, that during the war commerce flourished and money abounded. The means of education were greater than at almost any previous or subsequent period. The decline of the college cannot therefore be attributed to that cause. The legislature were actuated by the true reasons of its depreciation, when they purged its government. When its neglect and mismanagement became the public topic, its trustees, like threatened slaves, hurried to work and commenced the splendid building of which they boast.

The minute account which seems to have been kept of the services of the presbyterians in originating and nourishing the institution, illustrates what was asserted in the former number, that they claimed it as their right, and relinquished its walls with reluctance and sorrow.

It is improper in the general, to arraign an whole sect or body of men, for the errors of a part, and perhaps a small portion of the number. It is a mistaken impression, and a false assertion, that Aristides insulted and denounced a numerous denomination of Christians. A writer who hopes or expects that his reflections will meet with patient attention, would not be so foolish, as to prejudice the feelings of his readers, by a broad and unqualified reprobation, even of a corrupt class of men. One consideration alone would forbid such a course. The impressions of childhood and parental bias, have often bent the soundest judgment and most sublime genius, to the propagation of the most absurd doctrines. The sect with which we commune, and the altar at which we kneel, is more the result of habit and education, than the influence of sound argument, or the conviction of deliberate reason.

The sentiments of Aristides, with regard to the presbyterian denomination, were prompted by the most lively indignation, at a dark and assassin-like attack, upon an institution of learning, which every good citizen should protect and vindicate. The falsehoods and slanders in the Chillicothe Weekly Recorder, which it is but too certain, flowed from the malevolence of a presbyterian minister, were calculated to cloud the growing hopes of an establishment, which is as important to the pecuniary interests of the town of Lexington, as it is endeared to the lovers of education and of literature. It was distinctly stated, that I took no part with Mr. Holley, as an individual. With pleasure it is perceived, that an unanimous opinion prevails, as to the writer in the Chillicothe Recorder. It is therefore deemed an useless consumption of time, to attempt to prove by an array of circumstances, that the production spoken of was an insidious and a base attack upon Transylvania University *itself*; and that Mr. Holley's name was only used as a decoy by which the boldness of the assault might be concealed. Upon that part of the subject, Aristides and the presbyterians will not quarrel.

The propriety of fixing upon the presbyterian sect, the censure, of attempting to injure Transylvania University thro' Mr. Holley, will be found in the following statement of facts:

When Mr. Holley first delivered his religious tenets from the pulpit in this place, some ministers were willing to receive him as a brother christian; and his principles were tolerated by all, except the presbyterian sect, who fell back from the multitude, and exclaimed in the language of their oracle and high priest from New York, "God deliver us from such an unholy communion!" When all was joy at the prospect of reanimating an institution of learning which had been for years in a lingering consumption, that sect alone refused to participate in the event. They were mute, while the current of pleasure and approbation was running high; but as soon as the excitement began to abate, that never sleeping sect began to move, and whisper the sounds of objection.—When their impatient zeal and inward hatred thought that the world was prepared for the boldest opinions, they could utter, they began to deal in unceasing censure of Mr. Holley—they have watched and detected his smallest foibles—and to cap the climax of their impudent temerity, ushered forth that base production in the Chillicothe Recorder. Need I detail the evidences of this dislike? They float in conversation—they lurk in pulpit oratory and declamation, and are to be heard amid the sanctified effusions of prayer.

The presbyterian ministers were alone too rigid to attend Mr. Holley's discourses at the chapel. Although he is universally admitted to be the scholar and the gentleman, they fly his company and avoid his circles. They refuse, with a few exceptions, to entrust their children to his tuition.

It must be known that Mr. Holley is the choice of the trustees and of the people at large. The trustees are men, high in standing and popularity, and reflect the wishes of the country. Among a people who boast of religious freedom, one sectarian has no claims superior to another, unless he is cloathed in the engaging robes of literature and science.

Indeed if any thing is to be preferred, it is that of universal catholicism; that religious party who open the arms of charity and love, to all classes, whether Jew, Mahometan, or Christian.

Must it not be known to the slanders of Mr. Holley, that they will injure the college? The professors and tutors of an institution give it character and celebrity. If, therefore, the president of Transylvania University and its tutors are traduced, has it not the tendency of traducing the institution itself. Those who indulge in such practices, are aware of the consequences, and no doubt delight in the effect.

## ARISTIDES.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The "Enigma" of a "C——y Laal" has

## FOREIGN.

### SLANDER SUIT.

The following interesting trial for Slander will shew how very dangerous it is for gentlemen of the faculty to take liberties with each other's character.

### COURT OF KING'S-BENCH,

SATURDAY, MAY 29.

*Morris vs. Mackinnon, M. D.*

This was an action brought for slander. Mr. Bingham opened the pleadings. The declaration stated that the plaintiff being employed in business of an apothecary and accoucheur, and having for many years borne the character of a person well skilled and qualified for such business, and having carried on the same with great profit and advantage, the defendant, contriving and intending to injure him, had wilfully, maliciously, and without any probable cause, uttered the following slanderous words concerning the attendance of the plaintiff on the child of a Mrs. Bolter, namely—"your babe has been destroyed by calomel: the palate of the mouth, the bones of the head, and the root of the tongue, have been entirely destroyed by mercury," &c. by reason of which slander the plaintiff was greatly injured in his profession, his former patients having ceased to employ him. The defendant pleaded the general issue—not guilty. The damages were laid at £5,000.

Mr. Scarlett stated the plaintiff's case, and pointed out to the jury the nature of the serious injury of which his client had to complain. Preservation of character was of the highest importance to every professional man, but more particularly to a medical man, whose existence depended solely upon the good opinion entertained of him by society. The plaintiff had to complain of the most serious injury that could befall a man in his station of life—namely, the total destruction of his professional character, by the slander uttered by the defendant. Mr. Morris, the plaintiff, who resided in Chandos-street, Covent-garden, had for many years carried on the business of an apothecary and man-midwife, with great reputation to himself and advantage to the public. He had a numerous connexion, and was considered a man of great respectability. The defendant who resided in the Adelphi, was a gentleman of the same profession, though in a different branch, and was a man likewise of character and respectability—he was a doctor of medicine. It happened that the plaintiff had been called in to attend the family of a tradesman named Defoe, some of whose children were in a state of ill health. One of them had died and another being in a dying state, Dr. Mackinnon was desired by the parent to give his advice; which he did, but on that occasion he used language with respect to the plaintiff, which reflected in an unbecoming manner upon his professional skill, and was calculated to do him irreparable injury. The case, however, of the plaintiff rested more particularly upon the slander uttered by the defendant concerning him to Mrs. Bolter, the person named in the declaration.—About the same time that the plaintiff attended the family at Mr. Defoe's, he was called in to minister to the sick child of Mrs. Bolter. The child had been afflicted with the measles, and becoming dangerously ill, the plaintiff was sent for; and he gave it such medicines as in his judgment seemed best adapted to remove the disorder. The child, however, got worse, and the mother having procured a ticket to the Western Dispensary, to which the defendant was physician, the latter attended the infant; and upon inquiring who had previously prescribed for the child, he was informed that the plaintiff had attended, and had prescribed powders, some of which were shewn to the defendant; upon which he uttered highly offensive language concerning the plaintiff, and said that the medicine given was poison. On a subsequent occasion, when the child died, he uttered the words stated in the declaration. Such was the nature of the slander of which the plaintiff had to complain—slander which was destructive not only to his reputation, but blighted all his future hopes of existence. If the case was made out in evidence, no damages that the jury could give would more than compensate the plaintiff for such a serious injury.

James Defoe, a master carpenter, residing in Hungerford market, stated that in June 1817, Mr. Morris attended a sick child of his. The child died; and another of his children being affected with the same disease immediately after, he sent for Dr. Mackinnon, for his advice. As soon as the latter had seen the child, he said he wished witness had sent for him sooner, but assigned no reason then for the observation. Afterwards, when the second child died, he said, that if he had been sent for in the first instance he would have forfeited his existence; but Mr. Morris knew no more of the inside of a man than he did of the inside of the moon. The defendant had attended the second child two days before it died, and in that interval had seen it six or seven times. Witness had known Mr. Morris sixteen or seventeen years, and had employed him before. He had previously lost two children under the care of the latter.—He had lost a fifth child under the care of Dr. Mackinnon himself, but it was not afflicted with the same disease as the others. Witness had ceased to employ the plaintiff in his family, not solely in consequence of what the defendant had said, but also on account of having lost

four children under the care of the former.

Wm. Sidney Jones, shopman to the plaintiff, remembered making up some medicines for Mrs. Bolter's child, which the plaintiff had attended. After the child died, he remembered a conversation between the plaintiff and the defendant, the subject of which was a coroner's inquest, which was about to be held on the body of the child. In that conversation the defendant offered to write a letter to the coroner, assuring him that there was not the slightest ground of imputation upon Mr. Morris's medical skill—and that the medicines given to the child were proper for its disease. Such a letter was afterwards sent by the beadle of the parish to the coroner. In fact, the plaintiff had told the witness that the defendant had attended the inquest, and had assured them that there was not the slightest ground for impeaching the plaintiff's practice.

The witness was then asked whether the plaintiff's practice had not been very considerable? This question was put, with a view to shew the general injury which the plaintiff must sustain from the slander of the defendant—but the counsel of the latter objected to the question, contending, on the authority of a note in the 1st vol. of Mr. Sergeant Williams's edition of Mr. Saunders's Report, p. 243, that no evidence could be given of any damages, unless it be specially stated in the declaration. As, in an action by victualler for calling his wife a w—e, by which it was averred that several persons had left the house, this was not stating the special damages.

The Lord Chief Justice agreed that it was the general rule and that it was founded on reason—for the special damages ought to be stated in the declaration, in order that the defendant might have an opportunity of meeting it. It was not competent therefore to adduce evidence of general damage, while the declaration mentioned the names of only two individuals who had left the plaintiff.

Elizabeth Bolter stated that her husband was a barge-builder, residing at Hungerford-stairs. In July last Mr. Morris attended her in her lying-in, and she was perfectly satisfied with his conduct. In the month of December following, she had a child taken ill of the measles. No medical person then attended, but shortly afterwards, the child having a sore throat and mouth, she sent for Mr. Morris, who attended it from the 6th to the 12th of Dec. She had some powders of him; the child got worse and worse, and she requested him to attend every day. He told her, however, that there was no danger—but not being satisfied with him, she made interest to get a letter to the Dispensary, and in consequence of that Dr. Mackinnon came. He came up stairs swearing at the darkness of the staircase. When he got to the bed side, he showed the child his watch, in order to ascertain whether it could see. He then took some barley water in a spoon, and gave it to the child. He then asked who attended the child, and witness told him it was Dr. Morris. The defendant asked whether it was Dr. Morris of Parliament-street? She replied, "No, it was Dr. Morris of Chandos-street." Upon which he said, "Doctor be d—d; he is only an apothecary." Witness then shewed him some of the powders the child had been taking—and the defendant said it was all poison, and that her child was entirely destroyed with calomel.—Witness asked him what calomel was, and he said it was mercury, and that mercury had destroyed her child—that if had destroyed the bones of the head, the palate and the root of the tongue, and that he could have saved the child if he had been sent for sooner. He added, "Go where I will, it is the general cry; he (meaning the plaintiff) serves their children all alike. He has murdered your child." The child died next day about one o'clock, and when the defendant called, he looked at it, and taking hold of one of its hands, said, "It is a beautiful child—I never saw a finer child in my life; d—n his blood, he (the plaintiff) has wilfully murdered it with mercury." He told her that if Mr. Morris sent in his bill, she was not to pay it, for he had been speaking to some of the faculty, and was ready to come forward, and make oath before a court and jury, that the child had been murdered. He said he would see her righted, and desired that he should have the plaintiff's bill when it was delivered, adding that he would attend her or her husband, at any hour of the day or night, or any of her family, if he was sent for. Her nurse was present at one of these conversations, her husband at another; and a fellow-lodger at a third.—Witness not being satisfied, desired the coroner's inquest to be held on the body of her child, and demanded justice.—She had told several people that Dr. Mackinnon had said her child was murdered. The day the coroner's inquest was to be held, the defendant sent for her down stairs. He had said he would not come in, because there should be no one present but themselves. He said, "what are you going to do at the Globe? (the public house where the coroner was to sit)—What is all this work about?" Witness said it was about what he told her, namely, that her child had been murdered. He rejoined, "It will do you no good: the child is dead, and cannot be restored. This is what I get by attending poor people's children." Witness had never employed the plaintiff since.

Hannah Law, a fellow lodger of the last witness; Mary Ann Robinson, her nurse; and Richard Bolter, her husband, who had been present at different parts of these conversations, corroborated her statement in every particular.

Mr. Honorus G. Thomas, a surgeon, formerly in partnership with Mr. Cruikshanks, was called to prove that he had examined the child after its decease, and that its death was produced by a different cause from that assigned by the defendant; but

The learned judge said there was no occasion to receive such evidence. The plaintiff, alleged that the words were falsely spoken and the defendant by his plea did not say that they were true.

The case of the plaintiff being closed, Mr. Gurney (with whom was Mr. Denman) addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant. He admitted, with his learned friend Mr. Scarlett, that nothing was of more importance to a professional man than character. On the part of his client he was not instructed to suggest anything that could in the slightest degree detract from the plaintiff's character. Both the plaintiff and defendant were respectable men in their stations in life. The jury could not fail to observe it was not pretended that on any occasion the defendant and plaintiff had had any quarrel or misunderstanding. Nothing of that kind was suggested. It was impossible, therefore, to impute any malicious motive to the defendant. Nor was it possible to ascribe any mercenary motives to his conduct, because both gentlemen were engaged in totally distinct branches of their profession; and besides, as the defendant had attended from the dispensary, he had not received any fees. The defendant had instructed him to declare that his words had been misunderstood and misrepresented; and the strongest proof of the truth of his statement was, the promptitude with which he stated to the coroner's jury that there really was no blame imputable to Mr. Morris. There was no proof that the plaintiff had sustained any damage in consequence of the slander; for there was no person who had ceased to employ him, except Mr. Deane and Mr. Bolter; and according to the evidence of the former, he had ceased to employ him solely in consequence of what the defendant had said. Considering therefore all the circumstances of the case, the smallest damages would be more than a full compensation for any injury which the plaintiff might have sustained.

The jury under the learned Judge's direction, who cautioned them against any feeling incompatible with discretion and moderation, found their verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 500L.

LONDON, JULY 16.

*Serious riots at Liverpool.*—We mention, in our paper of Wednesday, upon the authority of a private letter, that a riot had taken place in the above town on the preceding Monday. We are now enabled to lay before our readers the following particulars of the disgraceful!

"Monday last being the anniversary of the passage of the Boyne by King William, the members of several Orange Societies in this town determined to celebrate the day by partaking of dinners at their respective club rooms. In the morning, they assembled accordingly, dressed for the occasion. The procession was attended by a band of music. Every person in procession had a large silk sash across his shoulders—many carried ornamental poles, upon which were placed representations of saints and eminent men; another carried a triumphal arch with the inscription of "Holiness to the Lord!"—four men carried the Ark of the Covenant—another the effigy of a lamb, in representation of him who was slain—another bore the Bible before him—and one held up to the public gaze a silver image of King William, during the passing of which, from the rear to the head of the procession, every Orangeman took off his hat. A number of them were dressed in leopard skins—others in white and orange colored garments—others in black robes, with mitres on their heads—some displayed drawn swords, and a number of silk colors crowned the whole. After divine service, the procession formed again in church street; and, accompanied by a concourse of people, marched up Lord street, through Castle street, around the Town Hall, and down Dale street. The crowd at the bottom of the latter street was very great, among which were observed a great number of the lower order of Irishmen. As soon as the head of the procession reached the end of the street, a notorious character was heard to cry aloud "Now, my boys, it is the time to begin!" In a moment the procession was assailed with a shower of brick and other missiles, with which that part of the street abounded, and for which it was evidently selected as the best spot for commencing the attack. The leader of the mob then, followed by a numerous band, rushed among the members of the society, crying aloud to his companions, "Now, my lads, we'll have more blood for supper!" and knocked down and then trampled on any one who opposed them. They attacked the standard-bearers, tore the colors to rags, and broke the staves. The fragments they used as weapons, with which they felled such of the members of the procession as unfortunately came in their way. The paraphernalia mentioned above, were either totally demolished or much injured. The procession was broke at the first assault; and most of the persons who composed it ran into shops, or made their retreat from the attack the best way they could. Happily, no lives fell a sacrifice to the savage fury of the mob. Many of the Orangemen were, however, seriously wounded, having been knocked down and then trampled on by their brutal assailants.—Others in endeavoring to save the emblematical symbols of the society from

destruction, were frightfully bruised a bout the head. Several of the men who had been active in the riot were secured on the spot, and carried to Bridewell; and more were apprehended by the police in the course of the afternoon. The Mayor, with his usual promptitude, took the precaution of having the military in readiness to act in the event of an attempt being made to renew the riot by the men who had eluded the hand of justice.

The town, during the whole afternoon, was in a state of agitation. Bridewell was surrounded by people; and Lord street, Church street, Whitechapel, Dale street, were crowded till a late hour; but not the least disposition was anywhere manifested. The current of public opinion, indeed, ran strongly in the opposite direction; for, a singularity in this riot, and which was not unnoticed by persons who had the greatest experience of the favorable feeling which the people generally bear towards men who are apprehended for rioting, the officers of the police were cheered as they conveyed the prisoners to Bridewell.

Yesterday, the prisoners, eight in number, all Irish laborers, were brought up for examination before the mayor.—The informations of the witnesses against them were read over, and their persons sworn to, as having been very active in the riot. Their defence was such as might have been anticipated. Most of them had never been near the scene of disturbance; whilst others admitted that they had been among the crowd, but denied having taken any part in the riot! One of them, when a witness swore to have seen him particularly forward in the attack, looked at him with a most diabolical countenance, and said, "You had better mind what you are saying, for you don't know what you will bring upon you for it!" They were all remanded till the lives of the men who were wounded in the affray are declared out of danger.

"At the same time, a man was brought up, charged with having on Monday evening, stabbed another man in the thigh with a sword-stick. The wounded man was too ill to appear, and the prisoner was, therefore, remanded till he can attend. Whether or not the assault has arisen out of the events of the early part of the day, was not stated."

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

Advices have been received from Port Jackson to the first week in October, when there was every prospect of an abundant harvest throughout the territory. The Glory, captain Poinder, the Isabella, captain Berry, and the Maria, captain Williams, with male and female convicts, had arrived on the 14th and 15th September.

The committee of the House of Commons are entering with much interest on an enquiry into the present state and capabilities of our settlements in this part of the world. A gentleman who has been many years in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, has been already examined several days. It appears, their wool promises to be of much moment to the colonists, and not to be unimportant to this country; some bales were sold in March at Garway's as high as 5s. 6d. per lb. Many manufacturers, we learn, prefer them to the Saxon wool, from their peculiarly elastic and silky quality. Already most of the necessities of life are less expensive in N. Holland than in Great Britain. The following fruits are growing in abundance and perfection: Oranges, citrons, lemons, grapes, Pomegranates, the olive, loquats, nectarines, apricots, peaches, apples, cherries, plums, medlars, mulberries, figs, walnuts, Spanish chestnuts, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, melons, &c. The hop also promises to succeed to the utmost wishes of the planter; their barley being particularly fine, the colonists may be expected to produce a good malt liquor for their own consumption. From the luxuriance with which the grape bears they have equally the most promising expectation of drinking their own wines, and it is understood a distillery will be permitted in the territories; our antipodean brethren will shortly have the means of independently furnishing themselves with most of the comforts of life.—*London paper.*

#### POSTSCRIPT.

From the Boston Palladium, Aug. 31.

#### FROM GIBRALTAR.

By the ship Rising Empire, which arrived last evening from Gibraltar, accounts are received to the 23d ult.

A letter of the 23d says "It is reported Ferdinand has signed or will sign the treaty with the United States." But the writer does not seem to have much confidence in the rumor.

Nothing is said of any difference between Algiers and Spain or Holland.

From the Boston Palladium, Sept. 3.

We learn, by a gentleman from Gibraltar, that the intended expedition, which has been long preparing at great expense, at Cadiz, for South America, has been suspended, in consequence of the numerous descriptions of the soldiers, dissatisfied with their provisions, and not receiving their pay. Several officers had been arrested, had escaped from confinement, and reached Gibraltar.

This delay of the grand expedition, which has so long occupied the public attention, must cause a great sensation in Spain, and considerable rejoicing among the revolutionists in South America. What the effect will be, and what step will now be taken, remains to be known.

NATCHEZ SEPT. 7.  
TEXAS.

There are rumours of a messenger having gone to Galveston to engage in the service of the Patriots, the pirate Laflite. We hope and trust, for the honor of the cause, that they may be unfeudal—for from the moment that such a measure was perfected, the expedition would change its character, and could not carry with it the approbation of the honest and virtuous part of the community.

MONTREAL, SEPT. 1.

We have this day the painful task of announcing to our readers the unexpected death of our Governor in Chief, the DUKE OF RICHMOND. He died on Saturday last, the 28th ult. at 8 o'clock of the morning, after a few hours illness; as he was returning from his tour to Upper Canada, and the Ottawa river. Yesterday morning, at an early hour, the body was brought to the government house in this city, and about 7 o'clock of the evening, was carried on board the steam boat *Malsham*, to be conveyed to Quebec. On this solemn occasion, the troops in garrison, with music, the officers of the different departments, the clergy, and citizens of every degree, attended his Grace's remains to the river side.

SHREVE & COMBS.

HAVE on hand and are receiving, a quantity of SWEDISH IRON, assort'd, which is warranted equal to any Iron ever sold in this market. They offer it unusually low by the ton. Blacksmiths and Retailers of the article will find it their interest to call at their Auction and Commission House on CHEAPLIDE, where they have lately removed.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 23, 1819—39<sup>tf</sup>

#### IRON.

Shreve & Combs,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of LAW, will attend to any business that may be entrusted to them. Their Office is kept opposite the Court-house, on Main street, adjoining Morton's corner.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 23, 1819—39<sup>tf</sup>

To Silversmiths.

FOR SALE A COMPLETE SET OF

Silversmith's Tools,

Or any part thereof. Apply to

S. BRADFORD,

Hill-Street.

Sept. 10—37<sup>tf</sup>

#### New Thread Laces.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, a super-b  
assortment of THREAD LACES and  
DGINGS, at very reduced prices.

Also, a few Pieces of Elegant

DAMASK CANTON CRAPES;

ASSORTED COLORS. Apply to

ARCAMBAL & NOUVEL.

Lexington, Sept. 9, 1819—37<sup>tf</sup>

To Silversmiths.

Sept. 10—37<sup>tf</sup>

Mr Schaffer,

INSTRUCTOR OF DANCING,

INTENDS opening a School for the purpose

of instructing Masters and Misses in the

above art, in the most fashionable style, at

Mr. GIRON'S HALL. A subscription paper

will be left at Mr. Hunt's Lottery Office, and at Mr. Girou's Store. As soon as a sufficient

number is obtained, Mr. S. will commence

EVENING SCHOOL.

Mr. S. will give Lessons to young gentle-

men who are desirous of acquiring the above

art—Cotillion parties and private instruction

respectively attended to. Mr. S. has some ve-

ry fashionable Cotillion and superior music.

N. B. Terms of Tuition may be known by ap-

plying at the above places. For character re-

ference to the Rev. Mr. Holley, and Mr. J. C.

Wenzell.

Sept. 17, 1819—38<sup>tf</sup>

#### Fine Jewelry.

FOR SALE, at Wholesale prices, for Ten-

nessee or Current Independent Paper, by

G. & J. ROBINSON, opposite the Kentucky

Gazette Office—For a few weeks only

Sept. 9—37<sup>tf</sup>

DR. SOMERBY,

Surgeon Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional

services to the ladies and gentlemen of

Lexington and its vicinity. His practice em-

braces, and he operates for every disease inci-

dent to the teeth and gums; removes the

tartar, cleans, separates and polishes the teeth

without injuring the enamel. He extracts

broken and decayed teeth, roots and stumps,

with the utmost care and ease—plugs and

mends teeth with gold or foil, and renders

them as lasting and useful as sound teeth. He

inserts natural and artificial teeth, from one to

a full set, in the neatest and most durable man-

ner; regulates children's teeth, and will give

the best advice upon teeth in all cases.

His room is on Main street, in the house occu-



BETTER READ THAN TAUGHT.  
A YORKSHIRE TALE.

A Yorkshire clown, a sad unlucky dog,  
As e'er hand to plough, or drdn't a bog,  
The parish parson chanc'd one day to meet,  
But fail'd to "doff his hat," the priest to greet  
Whereat the Churchman looking mighty big,  
Addressed him thus, and awful shook his wig:  
"An't you a pretty fellow, Sirrah? hey?"  
"Yes, zur," cries Hodge, "so all the lasses say."  
"Rascal!" exclaims the priest, to phrenzy wrought,  
"You saucy knave, you're 'better fed than taught,'"  
"That's true," says Hodge, "as any fool may tell,  
Because you teach me, but I feeds myself."

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.  
BATTLE OF BLADENSBURG.

On the road to Bladensburg, passing by the spot where Commodore Barney and his corps made so brave a stand against the advancing columns of the British, on the 24th of August, 1814, I saw a flat stone lying on the ground, and supposing it was meant to be used as a monument of that event, I alighted, and went to see if any inscription was on it. To my surprise, I found it was only the 4 mile stone from Washington, upon which I saw written with charcoal, the following lines:—For fear they should be erased by the weather, I send you a copy of them for insertion that they may be preserved.

Here fought Commodore Barney,  
So nobly and gallantly,  
Against Britain's sons and slavery,  
For a fighting man was he!

There did general Winder flee,  
His infantry and cavalry,  
(Disgracing the cause of liberty.)  
For a writing man was he!



THE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, the SICK and INFIRM of the Western country, are hereby informed, that

**Joshua & Charles Humphreys,**  
**As Druggists, Lexington,**

Have on hand at their Drug Store, corner of Short and Market-streets, say McCall's Old Stand, a large and excellent assortment of

**Drugs, Medicine & Shop Furniture,**  
Which they offer for sale on good terms for Cash. To Physicians and others who may purchase largely, a credit of 90 days will be allowed, on satisfactory assurances—and a discount for prompt payment.

In addition to their present stock, and a large and general assortment of PAIN, DYE STUFFS &c. of which they expect to be constantly supplied, they will shortly receive a large supply of Medicines &c. which have been laid in on such terms that they believe they can sell at prices uncommonly low.

Among others coming on are—  
Epsom Salts Tooth Keys  
Cream Tartar Forceps  
Caster Oil Spring Lancets  
Spirits of Turpentine Flour Zinc  
Calomel Patent Yellow  
Spirits Nitre sweet Camomile Flowers  
Acquaforites Gum Stiel Lac  
Oil of Vitriol Mastic  
Gun Aloes Quassia  
Emp Diacholm Viols, assorted  
Sugar of Lead Liquorice  
Gun Arabic Sassafras  
Magnesia Rhubarb  
Oil of Sassafras Fine Sponge  
Mortars, Wedgewood Chalk, Red & White  
Sal Glouber Yellow Ochre  
Tanninards Japan Earth  
Spirits Hartshorn Senna  
Lunar Caustic Icing Glass  
Pocket Instruments Gold Leaf  
Camphor Corks  
Arrow Root Ess. Mustard  
Sal Soda Snake Root  
Fancy Smelling Bottles Anise Seed  
Blue Vitriol Corander Seed  
Manna Quick Silver &c. &c.  
Lexington, Sept. 16—38-2m\*

**R. McConnell,**  
**(WHEEL WRIGHT.)**

HAVING made an improvement in the FLAX SPINNING WHEEL, which, by means of Friction Wheels applied to the crank and spindle, reduces the friction to a sixth part of that in the common Spinning Wheel, is not so liable to get out of repair; and the plan is such, that the crank and spindle, he ventures to say, will last fifty years.

He therefore forwears any person or persons from making, selling or using, any wheel or wheels on said plan, without his permission, as he intends applying for a patent right for said plan. Persons possessing a mechanical genius, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call and examine a wheel on said plan, at his shop on Main Cross-street, where spinning wheels of any description, and any work in his line can be had, on the shortest notice, and at reasonable prices.

Lexington, Sept. 14, 1819—28-3t

We the undersigned do hereby certify, that we have examined the newly improved FLAX SPINNING WHEEL by Robert McConnell, of Lexington; and are of an opinion that it is a valuable machine for spinning flax, and that it will be more lasting than any spinning wheel we have ever seen, as the whole movement is supported on friction wheels. Given under our hands this 14th day of Sept. 1819.

*John Bradford, Edward West,  
Wm. Leavy, Wm. Bell,  
Ch. Humphreys, Nicholas Headington,  
Andrew McCall, Abel Headington,  
John S. Ingle, John Carey.*

**For Sale, a Negro Man,**

WE are acquainted with farming. If not sold before January next, he will be hired out. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, living about four miles from Lexington, on Clay's mill road.

**JOS' H. BEARD.**

Fayette county, Sept. 16, 1819—31-3t

**WESTERN HOTEL,**

NO. 288, MARKET STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA,

**Sign of Gen. Washington.**

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken that well known establishment in Market st. next door to the Pittsburgh Mail Stage Office, and lately occupied by Mr. George Yoho. To those who have been accustomed to resort to this house, it is unnecessary to point out its superior advantages. For the information of others, however, he deems it proper to state that its situation is central, high, healthy and convenient to business; an extensive range of backbuildings, consisting of lodging rooms, afford a fine view of the city to the eastward, and admit of a free and uninterrupted circulation of air, and what will give them a decided preference in the opinion of many, is the attachment thereto of balconies, so constructed as not only to afford pleasant promenades, but easy means of escape in the event of necessity from any sudden alarm of fire. The great western stages start every morning from the door, and the premises form one of the best Livery Stables in the city, conducted by Mr. John Tomlinson, where travellers' horses will be faithfully attended to. With these advantages, and some further improvements now making, added to his own unremitting exertions to please, the subscriber confidently hopes for, and very respectfully solicits, a share of public patronage.

R. SMITH.

Printers of the Lexington Gazette, Lexington, Ky.; Pittsburgh Gazette, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Western Spy, Cincinnati, Ohio, will please insert this advertisement once a week for three months, and forward their bills for payment to the Office of the "The Union, &c." No. 50, Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Aug. 11, 1819.—38-3m.

**NOTICE.**

IN PURSUANCE of a Deed of Trust, executed

by Wm. Walker, bearing date the 3d of May in the year 1819, duly recorded in the Jessamine county court office, to secure a debt due Presley Talbot, we or either of our

interest of the said Walker, to a Tract or Tracts of LAND, in their improved state, situated in Jessamine county, Ky. near the town of Nicholasville, and wherein said Walker and his other now lives, and more fully identified and described in said deed of trust, reference thereto being had, it will more fully appear. The said Tract or Tracts containing two hundred and thirty acres, be the same or less. And also all the right, title and interest of said Walker to

**Five Negro Slaves, viz:**  
Ned, Hall, Virginia, Harrison, John, Dolly Eff, Henry, Montezuma, Charnalind, Patrick, Harriet, Peggy, Sucky, and Stephen, or so much thereof as will satisfy and pay said debt or debts &c. The sale to take place on the 27th day of this instant, for ready money, on the public ground, in the county of Jessamine, Ky. in Nicholasville, before the court house door.

RICHARD YOUNG, *Trustee.*  
JAMES MARTIN, *Trustee.*  
Sept. 9, 1819.—37-3t [ch. R.Y.]

**Notice.**

IN PURSUANCE of a deed of Trust, executed by John Fowler, bearing date the 9th day of December, in the year 1818, duly recorded in the Fayette County Court Office, to secure a debt due John Ferguson, I shall expose to sale, all the right, title and interest of the said Fowler to a part of a

**Tract of Land,**  
Situated in Fayette county, known by the name of the Mansfield Tract, supposed to contain 173 acres, being the same conveyed by deed, bearing date the 11th of May, 1814, by Will Cochrane and wife, and John T. Hawkin and wife to L. Sanders, C. Wilkins, J. W. Hunt and said owner, at public auction to the highest bidder, at a credit of sixty days, the purchaser to execute a notes negotiable at one of the Banks in Lexington. The sale to take place on SATURDAY the 25th inst. at the Court-house door in Lexington, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

CH. HUMPHREYS, *Trustee.*  
Sept. 9, 1819.—37-3t

**By the President of the United States.**

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed

on the 3d day of March 1815, entitled,

"An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Greek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorised to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale, when

surveyed.

The first Monday in July next, for the

sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in

ranges 1 and 2, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14,

in range 1, east—9, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2,

in 12 and 13, in range 3, east—11, 12 and

13, in range 4 east.

On the first Monday in November, for the

sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 3, west—

9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and

21, in ranges 4 and 5, west.

On the first Monday in January 1820, for the

sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in

ranges 13 and 14, west—10, 11, 12, 13 and 14,

in range 15, west—11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 16, west—12 and 13, in range 17, west.

And sales shall be held at Cahaba, in the

said territory, on the first Monday in August

for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14,

in range 15, in range 6—11, in range 7—10 and

11, in range 9, west—9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in range 10, west—9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in range 11,

in 11—9, 10 and 11, in range 12. Excepting

such lands as have been, or shall be, reserved

according to law, for the use of schools and

other purposes. Each sale shall continue

to be held for two weeks and no longer, and shall

commence with the lowest number of section,

territory and range, and proceed in regular

numerical order.

If given under my hand, at the City of Wash-

ington, this 20th day of March, 1819.

BY THE PRESIDENT,

JAMES MONROE.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of Newspapers who are autho-

rised to publish the laws of the United States,

will insert the above once a week till the 1st

of January next.

**ENTERTAINMENT.**



"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP."

**LUKE USHER,**

*SIGN OF THE SHIP,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still continues the HOUSE and STABLES, at the sign of the SHIP, in Short-street, near Limestone-street. He is determined to use every exertion to render the situation of those who shall please to favour the establishment with their custom agreeable. From the experience he has had in the public line, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Lexington, March 26.—25f.

P. S. A few gentlemen are accommodated with boarding.

For Sale or to Rent,

A COTTON FACTORY, containing 108 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines,

WITH every necessary appurtenance, all in good order and ready for immediate business. This property is fitted up in a good brick house, located in a valuable and convenient part of the town, and will be sold separately or with the house to suit the purchaser. Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment: and we believe, that we can assert without presumption, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a regular and increasing demand for Cotton Yarns. Apply to

R. & W. B. LONG.

Versailles, Feb. 5—4f.

By the President of the U. States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale, when surveyed.

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales for the disposal (according to law) of certain lands in the territory of Alabama, shall be held at Huntsville, in said territory, as follows:

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 1 and 2, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 1 and 2, east—9, 11, 12 and 14, in range 1, east—9, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2, east—12 and 13, in range 3, east—11, 12 and 13, in range 4, east.

On the first Monday in September, for the sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 3, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 4 and 5, west.

On the first Monday in November, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 6 and 7, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 6 and 7, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 8 and 9, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 10 and 11, in range 10, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 11 and 12, in range 11, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 12 and 13, in range 12, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 13 and 14, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 14 and 15, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 1